

The Times.

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TUESDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1895.

THE DISPATCH CHANGES FRONT.

The Dispatch has changed front. Last Wednesday and Friday it took the boldest and most advanced ground in defence of the morality of the Walton law. It told us that the Legislature, out of tender regard for the rights of illiterate negroes, had provided by the law that they should not have their ballots prepared by the aid of their friends and political allies, because these would coerce the negroes into voting as the friend and allies wanted them to vote. It had, therefore, required them to have their ballots prepared by a special constable, in order that they might escape the social coercion of their own race and political friends. Sunday, however, the Dispatch gave nearly a column to a discussion of the subject, and never a word is to be found in that column about our good Legislature that was so anxious to save the negro from his friends. Perhaps the Dispatch has begun to realize that the public was laughing at it for the "ratty" it was giving out. However this may be, the Dispatch has totally changed front. It has abandoned the part of the roaring lion, and disperses itself now in that of the sucking dove. There is now no more defence of the pious Walton law; it's all a whine over the damage The Times is going to do our friends, Tucker, McKenney and Otey, by telling the Democratic party of Virginia that it has allowed itself to be dragged down into the slough of rotten, corrupt, cheating politics, and that it will emasculate Virginians and degrade every noble and manly element in their character unless it sets its face firmly and sternly against every semblance of trickery and fraud in elections.

Hear the Dispatch:
Thus, well-knowing that the next United States House of Representatives will be Republican, and having good reason to believe that our implacable enemy, Tom Reed, will have the appointment of the Committee on Elections, to which all of the contested-election cases will go, The Times thinks it necessary to demand the cause of Tucker, McKenney and Otey by conceding the most vicious of all the accusations that have been made against their supporters. Imagine the difficulty that Tucker, McKenney and Otey will have in the Elections Committee and on the floor of the House when they are met by the Tom Reed crowd of rebellers with these quotations from The Times: "A leading Democratic paper of Richmond, edited by a member of the Democratic State Committee," as those enemies of ours will take exquisite pleasure in saying.

Now The Times wants to say that if Tucker, McKenney and Otey were fairly elected to Congress, nothing could arouse its indignation more strongly than for the Republican House to attempt to unseat them. But if they were not elected—if the ballots found for them in the boxes were put there fraudulently—then they ought to be unseated. The Times is not making a fight against its old friends, Messrs. Tucker, McKenney and Otey. But The Times is trying to persuade its party to discontinue the practice of frauds in elections. The Times had rather see Virginia without a representative in Congress than to see her represented there by members that had been put there by polluting the suffrage and stuffing the ballot box with fraudulent votes. But we are unable to see how The Times "conceding" or introducing the matter in hand can affect the case of Messrs. Tucker, McKenney and Otey or any of the others. The subject under discussion is whether the alternating of names on the ballots was a discreditable trick or not. The fact that it was done is conceded—there is no dispute as to that. The entire question is whether it was a discreditable trick. Now that is a matter of opinion, and every man will form his own opinion on it for himself. The Times might think the act a most praiseworthy one, but that might not at all affect the opinion of another man. The Times might think it a most discreditable trick, but other men would still hold to their opinion that it was fair politics. But, however the case may be, The Times must be permitted to form and to express its opinion upon a conceded fact of this importance.

The Dispatch is critical over The Times' use of the word "advised," in speaking of what it says the Secretary of the Commonwealth did, in sending out his circular to the electoral boards. Now it is only fair that the Dispatch should be a little indulgent to us here. Although, as it suggests, The Times' relations to the party ought to keep it not only "deep in the counsels of the party," but absolutely abreast with whatever happens in the administration of the party's affairs. The Times actually knows so little of what takes place in the party's management that it never heard of the circular or the opinion of the Attorney-General which it contained until the Dispatch told us of it last week. Close, therefore, as The Times is to the "counsels of the party," it is compelled to rely upon the Dispatch for information of what goes on in those "counsels." Now, in telling us last Friday that the Secretary of the

Commonwealth sent a circular to all the electoral boards in the State, containing the Attorney-General's opinion, the Dispatch used this language:

The very circular from the Secretary of the Commonwealth which informed the officers of election that a separate ballot-box would be required for the constitutional amendment ballots contained the above quoted opinion of the Attorney-General as to the arrangement of names on the tickets, and this circular was sent out from the Secretary's office in due course of business, and along with other matter intended for the guidance of electoral boards.

"Intended for the guidance of electoral boards." Will the Dispatch point out the substantial difference between sending out a circular "intended for the guidance of the electoral boards" and one intended to advise them to pursue a certain course? The only difference is between a command and advice. So, on the Dispatch's authority, we change the language to "commanded" the electoral boards to alternate names on the ballots. The Dispatch confesses itself unable to point out any law authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to send out this circular, and The Times can find none. The very act itself, of printing a number of ballots at each precinct with the location of the names changed on each was, through this alleged circular and the obedient action of the electoral boards, one that placed the State of Virginia in the attitude of practicing a trick upon her own voters, and if it was, as the Dispatch says, it was injurious to her good name and fair fame. If the Secretary of the Commonwealth has done this thing, it has been done, so far as we can make out, without authority of law for it, and we think there are many Democratic voters who would like to know more about the matter.

We are compelled again to remind the Dispatch that, as we know nothing about these matters, we have to rely upon it for all our information respecting that opinion of the Attorney-General which, it says, was given to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. But, as the Dispatch quotes it, the Attorney-General only advised that "the ballot law prescribes no order or arrangement for the names of candidates upon the ballot." There is not a word here of alternating names. This means that the electoral boards may put the names on the ballot in any order that suits them, but it does not suggest that they may print more than one ballot at each precinct. There is no sort of inconsistency between this and the Attorney-General's opinion published by us last Saturday, in which he advised that there could be but one ballot at each precinct.

Why does the Dispatch print that circular and the opinion of the Attorney-General? Send them to us, and we will print them. The Dispatch is "deep in the counsels of the party," and can get copies of these documents. The Times ought to be "deep in the counsels of the party," but it has never yet seen any such circular or opinion.

PAUSE AND CONSIDER.

We print in another column a letter signed "Ex-Councilman," discussing the ability of the city to undertake the erection of an electric light plant at this time. We have not gone over the Auditor's report to verify "Ex-Councilman's" figures, because he is an experienced man in matters of this sort, and we assume he has stated the case correctly.

This being so, how foolish in this city to undertake the erection of an electric plant at this time. In vain is the spread in the sight of any bird. Vainly does Mr. Glover tell us that he will pay off the \$150,000 of bonds he is going to sell to build the plant out of the city's annual revenues. When Richmond puts out her bonds she looks on the case as Mr. Micawber did: "I will make it right between man and man—I will give my note for it." When Richmond once puts out her bonds, they are there to stay. She will take enough out of the annual revenues that Mr. Glover intends to pay the bonds off with to pay interest upon them, and the heeler and ward bunnies will find a use for the rest.

But if the city were ten times as able to undertake this thing as it is now unable to do it, it would be folly and madness in her to construct an electric plant in the present state of electrical development. We are barely upon the threshold of the science of electricity. Our processes for controlling the force are all crude, and may all be superseded any day. The case is not like those of steam and gas. We know much more about these. We know their capabilities, and how to direct them as we wish. But we know so far so little of electricity that, wonderful as are the uses we make of it, we know next to nothing of the foundation laws that govern it.

The developments now going on threaten at an early day to place the whole business upon an entirely new basis. If Mr. Tesla produces the results which he says he is about to announce to us, our electric plant would be nearly worthless the day it was finished. Mr. Tesla tells us that the whole surface of the globe is charged with electricity, and the globe is to do is to set the earth's current into motion, when any result desired, in the way of power, heating or light, will be produced, and he says he is about to demonstrate that he can do this. We cannot push poor what he says. Those who have seen him take into his body a charge of electricity that was thought, five years ago, to be enough to kill an army, and have seen his fingers and hands emit electricity like a spark machine, know that what he says must be attended to. If the city must have another hostility for lazy politicians fixed upon the taxpayers, let us at least wait until there is some prospect that the business has assumed some fixed and definite shape that will make the investment permanent.

THE EX-PIEST BUSINESS.

If the programme, as announced in our advertising columns, is carried out, we will have tonight a lecture from an expert of the Roman Catholic Church who says he has been converted to Protestantism, without, however, disclosing what kind of Protestantism he has embraced, and Protestantism is a very wide term, including all degrees of belief and unbelief from the Ritualistic Episcopalian to the absolute infidel. He promises to tell why he left the Roman Catholic Church and what he saw therein, and one of the features of the entertainment will be the exhibition of a "priest's wife"—"something you never saw before."

Mrs. Slattery is from a convent, and

will "speak to ladies only" at one of the performances.

Now, this is a free country, and people can change their religions as often as they please, or have none at all. But to some people their religion is a very sacred and dear thing, and to have it defiled and held up to contempt or abhorrence is a grievous offence to them, and to none is this more grievous than to the Roman Catholics.

They are our fellow-citizens, our friends, our daily companions, and, it seems to us, that a decent respect for their feelings would suggest that such a plan of making money, if no more than "to cover the expenses of printing, hall and traveling," as is proposed by Mr. and Mrs. ex-Priest Slattery, should be let severely alone. No doubt there are, as there have been, and will be to the end of time, scandals in the Catholic Church, as in all other churches—what church are without them? But in what church are they more promptly or severely dealt with? Suppose some man or woman should come here to tell all the objectionable things they knew about any other denomination, and advertise it in a flaming way, who that had affection, or even respect, for any of the members of that communion would go to hear the faith of those friends or the management of their church denounced?

The time has gone by when the ex-priest and "escaped nun" business should be encouraged in America. Such enterprises have too often been accompanied by discord, if not by violence, to make them favorite occupations. The Roman Catholic Church is well able to stand these kinds of annoyances, but we enjoy here in Richmond a cordial relationship between citizens and friends of utterly different religious beliefs, and we will not sit by silently and see anything done to any of them, even to pay "traveling expenses," which will tend to break up that harmony.

TAX ON STATE BANK ISSUES.

It is a fact to which we call the attention of the persons who are so anxious to abolish the tax on the circulating notes of State banks that in the House of Representatives at Washington on Thursday a vote was taken on the proposition of Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, to repeal the law in question, and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 96 to 81. The repealer offers some plausible and taking arguments in favor of their proposition. We are not going to discuss those arguments ourselves—Dispatch of Sunday.

Thanks, neighbor. All we ask is a fair showing at even the worst of them.

The Sioux Indians propose to raise by popular subscription a fund for the erection of a monument to their chief, Iron Nation, who died recently on the reservation near Chamberlain, S. D. Iron Nation had been a prominent figure in Sioux affairs for sixty years. As a leader in the long series of wars with the Pawnees, Omahas, Poncas, Gros Ventres and other tribes he was held in high esteem by his tribe. He was always friendly to the whites, and often prevented hostilities between them and his own people.

Minnesota husbands deserve the nation's sympathy. They are held responsible for the capers of their wives' tongues. Mr. Morgan, of St. Paul, was recently forced to pay \$5,000 for damages inflicted upon his neighbor by the unruly member of his spouse. And the worst of it all is, if a husband whips his wife in Minnesota the law says he shall be publicly flogged. Poor man!

Representative Selby has introduced a bill in the Illinois Assembly making it a misdemeanor to point a deadly weapon, loaded or unloaded, at any one, even in play. Good. There's a worthy adage which says: "There's danger in a gun without lock, stock or barrel."

The street car lines in this city are entitled to credit for the persistence with which they have battled against the snow and ice. There has been some delay, but the cars managed to pull up and down the hills with remarkable regularity, considering the elements.

The legislators of New Zealand have set apart two islands for the rare birds and animals of that country. Good. Let Uncle Sam annex Hawaii and place there on the numerous rare aves that abound in her legislative halls. But their wings must first be clipped.

The North Carolina Fusionists refuse to entertain a bill regulating the size of female theatre hats. A member of the minority, however, has a bill regulating the length of the assinine ears of some of the other side.

"Can love come after marriage?" is a conundrum with which a New York paper is wrestling. If it doesn't come afterwards in many cases there is a well-grounded suspicion that it didn't go at all.

Mme. Patti, who has been laid up at Vienna for some time with an attack of pharyngeal catarrh, was compelled to cancel her Leipzig engagement. What a pity. It was probably her farewell tour.

The "bottle" aldermen of New Orleans are slowly but surely finding their way to the State prison. One of them is already wearing the stripes, and a dozen others are marked for conviction.

Next after Goff, whose arrant selfishness has disgusted all New York, the reform sheriff, Tamsen, is the public butt. It is said that he is totally incompetent, and may be asked to resign.

Why don't some of those enthusiastic Populist members of Congress introduce a bill to reduce their salaries. A man who draws \$5,000 a year is a capitalist, from the Populist standpoint.

The once powerful Reed, of Maine, is losing his influence. It is said. Perhaps the financial question produced the Delilah that has shorn the political Samson of his strength.

Now that Lord Rosebery must give up the idea of marrying Princess Maud, it is to be hoped that he will at least do himself justice as the successor of Gladstone.

The report that Hoke Smith was snowed between St. Asaph and Jackson City is worth an official explanation from some one in the Interior Department.

A Kentucky orator has worn out his throat talking temperance. It is more probable that it was worn out before he started on that particular career.

Perhaps the solution of that omnipresent Hawaiian question, after all, is to

lay the proposed cable. If we could hear from L.H. every day the people would, no doubt, tire of her doings, and that would be the end of it.

It is said that Carl Browne is soon to wed. Will some one be good enough to send him a steam laundry as a bridal gift.

It seems that even meek and lowly Dole can play the role of tyrant pretty well himself when he is stirred up.

It is hoped now that the "recollection of the oldest inhabitant" about unprecedented weather will lose its value.

The severe weather is said to have suspended street car traffic in Brooklyn. Gaylor may issue another mandamus.

It is presumed that those in need of thermometers purchased while they were so low.

Lieutenant Peary is probably enjoying himself hugely now.

The Electric Plant.

Editor of The Times: In consideration of the hasty, inadvisable and unfortunate action of the Council in appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an electric plant for the city of Richmond without any reference whatever to the Finance Committee, and a decided reflection upon that honorable body, I think it is well, meet and necessary to call the attention of the "Board of Aldermen" for their consideration, a careful and unprejudiced consideration should be given to the all-important question of the city's finances as they are presented to the Council, and which naturally excites a lively interest in the minds of the taxpayers and the constituency they are there to represent.

After a careful review of the Auditor's annual report for the year 1894 to the honorable Mayor of the city, we find that such an appropriation at this time is expedient, unwise and unsafe, and we propose by facts and figures to demonstrate to the Council the soundness of our position, and the force and truth of our statement, as set forth in the Auditor's report, considering the amount of the disbursements, the floating and bonded debts, and the close proximity of the limit to the latter.

There are questions of report, and demonstrate, as I before said, the actual condition of the city's finances now, which, after a careful review, establishes the fact that it is inexpedient, unwise and unsafe to carry such an enterprise at present, and requires no further argument.

The total receipts for 1894-5 were \$2,508,857.87
Debet temporary loans not yet paid 215,000.00
Making net receipts for all sources \$2,293,857.87

Total disbursements for same period 2,421,800.00
Excess of disbursements \$127,942.13

Total appropriations for 1894-5 \$1,819,263.22
Total current receipts for 1894-5 1,299,313.28

Excess of appropriations over receipts \$519,950.24
The bonded limit is \$7,865,300.00
Bonds sold \$6,756,842.00
Bonds authorized 211,500.00
Bills payable, temporary loans 450,887.00
Net floating debt 233,725.00

Remaining to the credit of bonded limit \$141,233.28
Add cash on hand \$1,193.87
Sinking fund 95,721.47
Total \$143,428.62

Reminding our readers that the law limits the bonded debt to \$8,000,000, the city is 18 per cent of its real estate valuation, now had it better let the Electric Company here pay for all its experience in the erection of the plant, and improvements that are being made, and rendering also valuable the old machinery in which they have expended thousands of dollars, than to go blindly into an investment of such magnitude, taking a sad and needless loss of \$500,000 from the City Hall and its cost compared with the original proposition. Let our City Fathers and Aldermen have experience in detail, make several years ago by the Council, and then they will see the recklessness of such an expenditure, and they must agree in what is patently every unprejudiced citizen.

EX-COUNCILMAN.

Anna Gould's marriage to a Castellan shows that there are no warnings against the folly of American girls with money procured in one generation and likely to be wasted by the next. Not a solitary allusion thus formed on like lines has proved fortunate, except for the moneyless title. The attempt to furnish up a Castellan and get him into the peerage of France is a dismal failure. The house, if it deserves the name, is provincial and strictly modern, and as down in the burrow as in the war for independence. The highest attribute assigned the "prince" is that he can lead the german, which in a French prince is to-day not without value. Few French princes are called upon to do that of late years.—Chicago Herald.

Unequal Punishment.

Beaver Dam Depot, Va., Feb. 9, 1895.
Editor Times:
Sir:—In the February number of the Southern Planter there is an article on "One Impediment to Emigration," signed R. H. Cumberland (Randolph Harrison?) stating this impediment to be the utter disregard of human life, and the little and unequal punishment inflicted for murder at the South, one man being sent to the penitentiary for five years for murder, and another, a negro, sent for five years for stealing a calf.

Now, in The Times of the 8th instant is the confession of a negro, Morris Hopkins, for "murdering" Henry S. Parsons at a brick yard in Henrico, which, as given by your reporter, does not seem to warrant the judgment, which is to be followed by hanging.

Supposing the confession to be true, and your reporter writes as if he thought it true, there are none of the requirements of murder in the first degree. The Code states murder in the first degree to be murder by poison, lying in wait, imprisonment, starving or any willful, deliberate and premeditated killing, or in the commission of or an attempt to commit arson, rape, robbery, or burglary. All other murder is murder of the second degree, vide Code, section 562.

Of the evidence in this case, we know nothing; of the lawyers who managed it, we know nothing; of the parties, Hopkins and Parsons, we never heard; of the justice of the case, we know nothing; of the punishment, we know nothing; of the punishment, we know nothing; of the punishment, we know nothing.

It seems to us much more probable that the negro omitted the essential elements of the murder in his confession than that they were wanting in the evidence before the jury at this trial.—Edg.

THE MEANING OF LIFE.

Dr. Fair, in Washington, answers the Reasoning of Materialists.

The following is from the Washington Post of yesterday:
Rev. J. Y. Fair, pastor of the Grace Street church in Richmond, preached an eloquent sermon at New-York-Avenue Presbyterian church last evening, on the meaning of life, etc. He took his text from the fourth chapter of James, the fourteenth verse, and declared that it is impossible to paint in colors the meaning of this existence. Passing in review the opinions of different persons as to the aims and grand results of this life, Dr. Fair held that there was, after all, but one view, and that the one expounded in Scriptures.

Much of the sermon was aimed against the reasoning of materialists who call life as Dr. Fair explained it, the result of animal organization, making man an animal of a superior order to perish like a little flower by the wayside. He also spoke of the view of the atheist, who declares life

IT STOPPED THE FITS.

And No Sign of Them Ever Returned.

WHAT A BRIGHT AND ORIGINAL WOMAN SUCCEEDED IN DOING.

Fits are Terrible Things But There is One Sure Way to Conquer Them.

Every time a child has a fit it takes a fearful stride towards the grave. They sap the very life blood and drag from the wasted nerves the foundation of life itself. The whole nervous system is affected, and the nerve centres are fearfully weakened.

It is just here that the peculiar and wonderful action of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is so strongly seen. The disease simply cannot resist it. The very first dose often produces a change for the better, and from that minute the nervous symptoms grow less.

The child who has fits, St. Vitus' dance, or other nervous diseases, generally has poor blood. Light here again come in those virtues which have made Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy so popular all over the world. It makes the blood rich, pure and of vigorous circulation.

Mrs. J. Learmonth, of 77 Broadway, South Boston, Mass., who had employed a physician unsuccessfully, finally determined to give her child Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"At ten years of age," said Mrs. Learmonth, "my daughter became affected with a nervous condition, which soon developed into St. Vitus' dance. It was pronounced by the attending physician to be a very severe attack.

"My daughter would be drawn spasmodically to one side, the hands and arms were restless and constantly twitching. Her limbs also were weak; her ankles bent under her so that it was almost impossible to walk.

"I tried many remedies, but all failed. At last I learned of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I bought a bottle.

"I gave her a few doses, and in a very short time the fits stopped, and she was able to walk again. I am now able to give her a full dose, and she is now perfectly well.

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THE COHEN CO.

INVENTORY SALE!

It's as if the money in your pocket had doubled. Each dime commands so much more than it did last week. An inventory at the

People's Store

means not the price-cut of a few articles, but of hundreds—this is closing time with us and the goods must go—at little loss, if possible—at any loss, if necessary. Thousands of dollars must be gotten loose for new duty, and the occasion planned by liberal hands is a treat for our patrons.

Just a few price hints:
1.50 yards Lining Cambric